

DEMOCRATIC ROSTER.

Hundreds of Names Added Daily to the Western Fund List.

Nearly \$17,000 So Far Contributed for the Educational Campaign.

All Funds Sent in Will Be Acknowledged in "The Morning World."

[From this Morning's World.]

Joseph Pulitzer, "The World" \$10,000.00
 C. H. Taylor, Boston "Globe" 1,000.00
 W. M. Hagerly, Philadelphia "Record" 1,000.00
 J. C. Whitney, New York 1,000.00
 J. M. Smith, Jr., New York 1,000.00
 "A Member of the Manhattan Club" 800.00
 Francis L. Brown, New York 100.00
 "Cash" 100.00
 Dr. John H. Woodbury 100.00

HOW THE FUND STANDS NOW.

Grand total acknowledged to date: \$16,463.33
 Total received yesterday up to 3 P. M. by "The World" 584.44
 Grand total \$16,997.77

FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

Contribute.

Name.

Address.

Date.

Make checks and money-orders payable to the Western Democratic Campaign Fund. Address all communications to the Western Campaign Fund, 234 New York City. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the Morning World.

The World asks your subscription to the Western Democratic Campaign Fund. Its purpose is to make sure the election of Cleveland and Stevenson by waging a vigorous educational campaign in those Western States which have gone Republican in national elections hitherto, but now give the strongest indications of a tendency towards Democracy and tariff reform. Chief among these States are Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Each gave an overwhelming majority against the Republican party of ex-president Grant in 1880.

Are you willing to help? If so, send in your subscription for whatever amount you feel able to give, from 10 cents to \$10,000. This must be both a national and a popular fund.

The larger the number of subscriptions, regardless of their size, the greater will be the effect. The money raised will be expended by a committee of leading Western Democrats. It will be used solely for legitimate campaign expenses, the chief object being to make certain that every citizen of these doubtful States shall read and hear the truth—a great educational work, in itself a great contribution.

Do you as a Democrat or tariff reformer approve the idea? Will you help? If so send a check, a registered letter, a money-order or cash to the address given above. Also if convenient fill up the blank in order that your subscription may be acknowledged in the columns of "The World."

The plan has been formally approved by Chairman Marbury as follows:

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
 No. 139 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
 Res. Res. of the World.

The improvement for an energetic and aggressive campaign of education and organization in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and other Western States is excellent. It deserves encouragement from the Democrats of the East; in fact, substantial support should be given to it by the Democrats of the entire country.

I believe there are tens of thousands of Democrats who have not been in the habit of contributing to the National Campaign Fund for want of opportunity. The Democratic National Committee has been and is likely to be unable to reach them, and they will be glad to avail themselves of this means of giving to the fund which it is proposed to raise for the expenses of the campaign in the West.

The contributions to the campaign fund of the Democratic National Committee for the expenses of the general campaign throughout the United States will be made in the usual way, and will not, of course, interfere with those to be made to the Western Democratic Campaign Fund, to which latter all who can should contribute.

I am sure that your effort, supplemented as you expect it to be by that of many other Democrats, will be a most effective and productive of good results. I look for the movement to be one of the most effective aids the Democratic party will have in the present campaign. It will still further emphasize the declaration made by "The World" that "the next President must be a Democrat." Yours respectfully, WILLIAM F. HARRITY.

HANGED HIMSELF TO A PIER.

Capt. William Bush Commits Suicide at Mariner's Harbor.

MARINER'S HARBOR, S. I., Aug. 20.—Capt. William Bush, aged sixty-five, a well-known oysterman of this place, was found dead at 5 o'clock this morning, hanging by the neck from the stanchion of the long pier at Mariner's harbor.

Bush was last seen alive at 9 o'clock last night at the house of his brother in the village. He had procured a new piece of mauling rope and tied one end of the rope securely to the stanchion, then making a noose with the other end and slipping it about his neck he jumped into the water. When he was found his body was in the water up to the waist.

Capt. Bush had been acting strangely of late and was recently overcome by the heat. He had been in the water for some time when he was found. About two months ago his cousin, Edward Bush, committed suicide by hanging himself in his garret of his home at Fort Richmond.

ANSEL'S DAUGHTER BREAKS A H.P.
 MARYVILLE, Pa., Aug. 20.—The two-year-old daughter of Ansel, a well-known oysterman, broke her hip at the stanchion of the long pier at Mariner's harbor.

Brooklyn Guardsmen Dismissed to Their Homes, but Must Be in Readiness to Respond When Summoned.

Brig.-Gen. McLeer at 10 o'clock this forenoon received orders from Adj.-Gen. Porter to notify the men on duty at the several Brooklyn armories that they could go home, but to hold their arms and be in readiness to answer a call to the front at any time.

The officers of the First Brigade have received no further instructions from Adj. Gen. Porter, at the State Headquarters at Albany, and the general opinion is that the number of troops now in Buffalo is deemed sufficient to cope with any emergency that may arise.

Brig.-Gen. McLeer at 10 o'clock this forenoon received orders from Adj.-Gen. Porter to notify the men on duty at the several Brooklyn armories that they could go home, but to hold their arms and be in readiness to answer a call to the front at any time.

THE FREMEN.

(Continued from First Page.)

shall apply to them also. Otherwise it would be direct discrimination against their organization.

The strike of freemen will affect passenger traffic as well as freight.

Strikes on the Central.

Vice-President Webb said early this morning that the situation at the opening of today was about the same as yesterday.

This morning work at Ohio street, where last night's trouble occurred, was in full blast. This is the point where the big lake business of the company is handled. Mr. Webb expected that work would be continued to-night. Probably there would be a reinforcement of troops, but that matter was in the hands of the military authorities.

Four workmen were driven out of the company's yards at Suspension Bridge last night by a gang of men said to have come from Buffalo.

Secretary's Count of Members.

Following is the number of men in the original strike, according to Grand Master Sweeney:

New York, Lake Erie and Western, 88; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 92; New York, Chicago and St. Louis, 47; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, 128; West Shore Railroad, 41; Heading street, Lehigh Valley, 64; Buffalo Creek, 22; Buffalo Creek, non-union men, 3. Total—475.

Belated "884" Men Arrive.

Fifty additional members of the Twenty-second Regiment got in on the New York Central from New York at an early hour this morning. They joined the main body of the regiment at Tilton's Farm a few hours later.

Some of the new arrivals said they had talked with workmen in the Central yards where their train halted and they had been informed that it was the intention of both the freemen and engineers to stop work.

BULLETIN AT EAST BUFFALO.

Two Volleys Fired by Men of the Twenty-second Regiment at East Buffalo.

Brigade, Aug. 20.—Powder was burned and bullets ran at Camp 7 at East Buffalo last night.

The first order to fire was given near midnight, when the Twenty-second Regiment guard was called out to repel some men who were stoning a train of non-union men.

The soldiers came and the stoning continued. The gang was on the Erie tracks.

The order to fire was given. A volley was turned loose on the stone throwers, and they scattered. Another volley was fired and the men broke and ran under cover of the darkness.

They were pursued, but escaped. John Burns, a cooper, who was intoxicated, tried to break through the lines at Washington Square at 10 o'clock this morning and received a not dangerous bayonet thrust.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS HURT.

One Crushed by Railroad Iron, One Struck by a Rifle.

Brigade, Aug. 20.—John Mayuga, a private of Company D, Twelfth New York Regiment, had a leg painfully crushed last night while sleeping in one end of a gondola loaded with iron, which had been left standing on the W. N. Y. and P. tracks.

In switching a car was run against the soldier, which slid forward, pinning the soldier to the end of the gondola.

A soldier belonging to the Twenty-second Regiment had an encounter with a man last night. The soldier charged the man and hit him with a rifle. The man was killed.

PORTER GOES TO BUFFALO.

Adj.-Gen. Porter to Take Command of the Troops.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Adj.-Gen. Porter left here at 11:30 o'clock this morning on the Erie for Buffalo, where he will assume command of the troops.

WHAT MARGENT MAYN.

If Firemen Are Let Alone They Probably Will Not Strike.

TERRE HAVEN, Ind., Aug. 20.—Grand Master Sargent, of the Locomotive Firemen Brotherhood, has as yet received no word from Buffalo. He says: "If our men are let alone, in all probability there will be no strike of firemen."

THE FREMEN.

(Continued from First Page.)

the west at a moment's notice, should they be needed, and at the Seventh, Eighth and Sixty-ninth Regiments the officers are nearly all on duty with details of men from each company to act as messengers in summoning the firemen at once in case their should be another call to arms.

At 7 o'clock this morning the men who had been on duty all night at the various armories were relieved, and during the day many members who were not on duty visited their quarters. Everything is in readiness for another call, and should reinforcements be called for each regiment would be ready to start for the city within two hours after the order had been received.

Guardsmen Must Stay in Town.

Strict orders have been issued by the commanding officers of each regiment that none of the members shall leave town without a special permit, and the present address of each man is known. It is generally believed that the backbone of the strike has been broken, and that none of the reserve militia will be called into active service unless trouble should break out at this end of the line.

The report from Buffalo stating that the troops there are being insufficiently provided with food and shelter has aroused universal comment in military circles here, and much surprise has been expressed that such a condition of affairs should be. It is to be continued. The officers of the First Brigade have nothing to do with the commissary department at Buffalo, which is under the direction of Major Weeks, Commissary of Subsistence of the Fourth Brigade, who has Major Hesse, of the Third Brigade, to assist him.

The Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Sixty-ninth Regiments are being practically detached from the First Brigade, and it is the duty of those in authority at Buffalo, and the State officers in Albany, to see that they are properly provided for.

Not Equipped for Field Service.

The call was so sudden and urgent that the New York City regiments left all their camp utensils, including kettles, cans and cups, in their armories, expecting to find those things provided for them when they reached Buffalo.

They found, however, it is said, that no arrangements had been made for providing food and shelter for so large a body of men, and in many cases the guardsmen have had to sleep on the ground without other covering than their blankets, or have been obliged to herd together in two or three tents where the State camp limit has always been fixed at three men to each tent.

The commissary officers have fared no better, and there is little complaining all along the line on this account.

In the matter of food, however, it is reported that the men have suffered much in severity. Some of the troops from this city did not have anything to eat after their early breakfast in Buffalo upon their arrival yesterday morning until late in the afternoon. They were stationed at such distances from the city that it was impossible to get anything.

The system adopted by the commissary department there is to have everything cooked in Buffalo and transported to the camps. The coffee is carried out in big cans, and the meat is cooked and roasted in one of the city restaurants, is shipped out to the railroad yards, where the men are on duty in box-cars.

Would Prefer to Forge.

The men are by the time it arrives and is distributed in ration and food, being in an appetizing condition. The men say that if the regiments had been left untrained and were allowed to forage for themselves they would have fared much better. As it is they are obliged to put up with what the commissary department of the Buffalo brigade furnished them, and that seems to be managed in a most incompetent manner.

Gov. Flower has sent special orders to Inspector-General McGrath, at Buffalo, that the troops must be fed well, no matter what the expense may be; but up to the present time his instructions are said to have been very imperfectly carried out.

Army officers say that the experience of the last twenty-four hours has demonstrated the fact that while the New York State system is all very well for drilling the troops and providing for them at State camp picnics, it falls very far short of efficiency in the case of troops in the field.

At the First Brigade headquarters in this city to-day, it was said that no complaints of the treatment received by the troops at Buffalo had been officially received here. All that was known about it had been learned from the newspapers.

BELIEVE THE STRIKE IS ENDED.

New York City Officials Say the Trouble is Over.

Officials at the Grand Central Depot this morning discredited the report that the freemen on the Lehigh Valley, Lake Shore, Erie and New York Central roads would go on strike some time between 6 o'clock to-night and to-morrow morning.

The general opinion is that the crisis of the strike has passed, principally on account of the presence of the troops at Buffalo, and there was nothing to be expected now in the shape of further trouble for the roads involved.

General Manager Tacey said: "I received a message yesterday from Third Vice-President Webb at Buffalo, this morning, which says the condition of affairs there indicates that the strike is practically at an end. Traffic has resumed in the freight department, and the only delay in the movement of trains was during the scrimmage at Chicago last night, which has been decided by the Buffalo strike."

At this end of the line everything is in excellent shape, our trains are departing and arriving on time, and our freight department is in the best of order. The men who went to Buffalo to join the strike will go out, I don't believe it. They have no grievance, so far as we know, and I doubt very much if they would strike through sympathy. The rules of their organization, I understand, are that if they go out they will do so as individuals.

However, we are prepared for any emergency, and if they do go out we will fight them.

General Passenger Agent Daniels and Freight Agent Goodman said their departments were suffering no inconvenience from the strike, which they decided to be virtually at an end.

Among engineers and firemen in the Grand Central yards revealed that a strike of the latter was extremely improbable. The firemen are in the best of humor, and they are opposed to such a step because a good many of them were satisfied and were in the line of promotion.

AT JERSEY CITY TERMINALS.

Railroad Officials Confide that There Will Be No Trouble Here.

Surface indications at the railroad terminals in Jersey city do not seem to point to-day to any immediate trouble with the men employed there.

Only two of eleven freemen with whom an Evening World reporter talked this morning had heard of the request of the Buffalo strikers to Chief Sargent to be allowed to strike. None of them seemed to favor the idea, and all expressed the opinion that a strike would result in no benefit to their organization beyond the satisfaction of demonstrating the power of their Order to the railroad companies.

THE FREMEN.

(Continued from First Page.)

the west at a moment's notice, should they be needed, and at the Seventh, Eighth and Sixty-ninth Regiments the officers are nearly all on duty with details of men from each company to act as messengers in summoning the firemen at once in case their should be another call to arms.

At 7 o'clock this morning the men who had been on duty all night at the various armories were relieved, and during the day many members who were not on duty visited their quarters. Everything is in readiness for another call, and should reinforcements be called for each regiment would be ready to start for the city within two hours after the order had been received.

Guardsmen Must Stay in Town.

Strict orders have been issued by the commanding officers of each regiment that none of the members shall leave town without a special permit, and the present address of each man is known. It is generally believed that the backbone of the strike has been broken, and that none of the reserve militia will be called into active service unless trouble should break out at this end of the line.

The report from Buffalo stating that the troops there are being insufficiently provided with food and shelter has aroused universal comment in military circles here, and much surprise has been expressed that such a condition of affairs should be. It is to be continued. The officers of the First Brigade have nothing to do with the commissary department at Buffalo, which is under the direction of Major Weeks, Commissary of Subsistence of the Fourth Brigade, who has Major Hesse, of the Third Brigade, to assist him.

The Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Sixty-ninth Regiments are being practically detached from the First Brigade, and it is the duty of those in authority at Buffalo, and the State officers in Albany, to see that they are properly provided for.

Not Equipped for Field Service.

The call was so sudden and urgent that the New York City regiments left all their camp utensils, including kettles, cans and cups, in their armories, expecting to find those things provided for them when they reached Buffalo.

They found, however, it is said, that no arrangements had been made for providing food and shelter for so large a body of men, and in many cases the guardsmen have had to sleep on the ground without other covering than their blankets, or have been obliged to herd together in two or three tents where the State camp limit has always been fixed at three men to each tent.

The commissary officers have fared no better, and there is little complaining all along the line on this account.

In the matter of food, however, it is reported that the men have suffered much in severity. Some of the troops from this city did not have anything to eat after their early breakfast in Buffalo upon their arrival yesterday morning until late in the afternoon. They were stationed at such distances from the city that it was impossible to get anything.

The system adopted by the commissary department there is to have everything cooked in Buffalo and transported to the camps. The coffee is carried out in big cans, and the meat is cooked and roasted in one of the city restaurants, is shipped out to the railroad yards, where the men are on duty in box-cars.

Would Prefer to Forge.

The men are by the time it arrives and is distributed in ration and food, being in an appetizing condition. The men say that if the regiments had been left untrained and were allowed to forage for themselves they would have fared much better. As it is they are obliged to put up with what the commissary department of the Buffalo brigade furnished them, and that seems to be managed in a most incompetent manner.

Gov. Flower has sent special orders to Inspector-General McGrath, at Buffalo, that the troops must be fed well, no matter what the expense may be; but up to the present time his instructions are said to have been very imperfectly carried out.

Army officers say that the experience of the last twenty-four hours has demonstrated the fact that while the New York State system is all very well for drilling the troops and providing for them at State camp picnics, it falls very far short of efficiency in the case of troops in the field.

At the First Brigade headquarters in this city to-day, it was said that no complaints of the treatment received by the troops at Buffalo had been officially received here. All that was known about it had been learned from the newspapers.

BELIEVE THE STRIKE IS ENDED.

New York City Officials Say the Trouble is Over.

Officials at the Grand Central Depot this morning discredited the report that the freemen on the Lehigh Valley, Lake Shore, Erie and New York Central roads would go on strike some time between 6 o'clock to-night and to-morrow morning.

The general opinion is that the crisis of the strike has passed, principally on account of the presence of the troops at Buffalo, and there was nothing to be expected now in the shape of further trouble for the roads involved.

General Manager Tacey said: "I received a message yesterday from Third Vice-President Webb at Buffalo, this morning, which says the condition of affairs there indicates that the strike is practically at an end. Traffic has resumed in the freight department, and the only delay in the movement of trains was during the scrimmage at Chicago last night, which has been decided by the Buffalo strike."

At this end of the line everything is in excellent shape, our trains are departing and arriving on time, and our freight department is in the best of order. The men who went to Buffalo to join the strike will go out, I don't believe it. They have no grievance, so far as we know, and I doubt very much if they would strike through sympathy. The rules of their organization, I understand, are that if they go out they will do so as individuals.

However, we are prepared for any emergency, and if they do go out we will fight them.

General Passenger Agent Daniels and Freight Agent Goodman said their departments were suffering no inconvenience from the strike, which they decided to be virtually at an end.

Among engineers and firemen in the Grand Central yards revealed that a strike of the latter was extremely improbable. The firemen are in the best of humor, and they are opposed to such a step because a good many of them were satisfied and were in the line of promotion.

AT JERSEY CITY TERMINALS.

Railroad Officials Confide that There Will Be No Trouble Here.

Surface indications at the railroad terminals in Jersey city do not seem to point to-day to any immediate trouble with the men employed there.

Only two of eleven freemen with whom an Evening World reporter talked this morning had heard of the request of the Buffalo strikers to Chief Sargent to be allowed to strike. None of them seemed to favor the idea, and all expressed the opinion that a strike would result in no benefit to their organization beyond the satisfaction of demonstrating the power of their Order to the railroad companies.

THE FREMEN.

(Continued from First Page.)

the west at a moment's notice, should they be needed, and at the Seventh, Eighth and Sixty-ninth Regiments the officers are nearly all on duty with details of men from each company to act as messengers in summoning the firemen at once in case their should be another call to arms.

At 7 o'clock this morning the men who had been on duty all night at the various armories were relieved, and during the day many members who were not on duty visited their quarters. Everything is in readiness for another call, and should reinforcements be called for each regiment would be ready to start for the city within two hours after the order had been received.

Guardsmen Must Stay in Town.

Strict orders have been issued by the commanding officers of each regiment that none of the members shall leave town without a special permit, and the present address of each man is known. It is generally believed that the backbone of the strike has been broken, and that none of the reserve militia will be called into active service unless trouble should break out at this end of the line.

The report from Buffalo stating that the troops there are being insufficiently provided with food and shelter has aroused universal comment in military circles here, and much surprise has been expressed that such a condition of affairs should be. It is to be continued. The officers of the First Brigade have nothing to do with the commissary department at Buffalo, which is under the direction of Major Weeks, Commissary of Subsistence of the Fourth Brigade, who has Major Hesse, of the Third Brigade, to assist him.

The Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second and Sixty-ninth Regiments are being practically detached from the First Brigade, and it is the duty of those in authority at Buffalo, and the State officers in Albany, to see that they are properly provided for.

Not Equipped for Field Service.

The call was so sudden and urgent that the New York City regiments left all their camp utensils, including kettles, cans and cups, in their armories, expecting to find those things provided for them when they reached Buffalo.

They found, however, it is said, that no arrangements had been made for providing food and shelter for so large a body of men, and in many cases the guardsmen have had to sleep on the ground without other covering than their blankets, or have been obliged to herd together in two or three tents where the State camp limit has always been fixed at three men to each tent.

The commissary officers have fared no better, and there is little complaining all along the line on this account.

In the matter of food, however, it is reported that the men have suffered much in severity. Some of the troops from this city did not have anything to eat after their early breakfast in Buffalo upon their arrival yesterday morning until late in the afternoon. They were stationed at such distances from the city that it was impossible to get anything.

The system adopted by the commissary department there is to have everything cooked in Buffalo and transported to the camps. The coffee is carried out in big cans, and the meat is cooked and roasted in one of the city restaurants, is shipped out to the railroad yards, where the men are on duty in box-cars.

Would Prefer to Forge.

The men are by the time it arrives and is distributed in ration and food, being in an appetizing condition. The men say that if the regiments had been left untrained and were allowed to forage for themselves they would have fared much better. As it is they are obliged to put up with what the commissary department of the Buffalo brigade furnished them, and that seems to be managed in a most incompetent manner.

Gov. Flower has sent special orders to Inspector-General McGrath, at Buffalo, that the troops must be fed well, no matter what the expense may be; but up to the present time his instructions are said to have been very imperfectly carried out.

Army officers say that the experience of the last twenty-four hours has demonstrated the fact that while the New York State system is all very well for drilling the troops and providing for them at State camp picnics, it falls very far short of efficiency in the case of troops in the field.

At the First Brigade headquarters in this city to-day, it was said that no complaints of the treatment received by the troops at Buffalo had been officially received here. All that was known about it had been learned from the newspapers.

BELIEVE THE STRIKE IS ENDED.

New York City Officials Say the Trouble is Over.

Officials at the Grand Central Depot this morning discredited the report that the freemen on the Lehigh Valley, Lake Shore, Erie and New York Central roads would go on strike some time between 6 o'clock to-night and to-morrow morning.

The general opinion is that the crisis of the strike has passed, principally on account of the presence of the troops at Buffalo, and there was nothing to be expected now in the shape of further trouble for the roads involved.

General Manager Tacey said: "I received a message yesterday from Third Vice-President Webb at Buffalo, this morning, which says the condition of affairs there indicates that the strike is practically at an end. Traffic has resumed in the freight department, and the only delay in the movement of trains was during the scrimmage at Chicago last night, which has been decided by the Buffalo strike."

At this end of the line everything is in excellent shape, our trains are departing and arriving on time, and our freight department is in the best of order. The men who went to Buffalo to join the strike will go out, I don't believe it. They have no grievance, so far as we know, and I doubt very much if they would strike through sympathy. The rules of their organization, I understand, are that if they go out they will do so as individuals.

However, we are prepared for any emergency, and if they do go out we will fight them.

General Passenger Agent Daniels and Freight Agent Goodman said their departments were suffering no inconvenience from the strike, which they decided to be virtually at an end.

Among engineers and firemen in the Grand Central yards revealed that a strike of the latter was extremely improbable. The firemen are in the best of humor, and they are opposed to such a step because a good many of them were satisfied and were in the line of promotion.

AT JERSEY CITY TERMINALS.

Railroad Officials Confide that There Will Be No Trouble Here.

Surface indications at the railroad terminals in Jersey city do not seem to point to-day to any immediate trouble with the men employed there.

Only two of eleven freemen with whom an Evening World reporter talked this morning had heard of the request of the Buffalo strikers to Chief Sargent to be allowed to strike. None of them seemed to favor the idea, and all expressed the opinion that a strike would result in no benefit to their organization beyond the satisfaction of demonstrating the power of their Order to the railroad companies.

PR